the family with only two children had come to prevail, and by now families with one child, or without children, are common.

Similarly in Bavaria the Jewish birth-rate has dropped from 28-9 during the five years 1880-1884, to 9-4 in 1927. In Vienna it amounted—

In 1880 to 28-0 per 1000.
„ 1926 „ 8-5
„ 1929 „ 6-5
„ 1930 „ 5-9

The birth-rate of 5-9 represents a low level so far unique in the world. As in 1929 the Jewish death-rate in Vienna was 13-2, Vienna Jewry is moving towards extinction.

Also in other countries the Jewish birth-rate has suffered a very marked decline during the last fifty years. It dropped—

In Russia from 344 during 1896-1900 to 24-1 in 1926.
„ Hungary „ 36-8 „ 1881-1885 „ 12-0 „ 1929.
„ Bulgaria „ 37-6 „ 1901-1905 „ 17-5 „ 1929.
„ Roumania „ 46-5 „ 1878-1882 „ 15-8 „ 1930.
„ Galicia „ 40-4 „ 1896-1900 „ 20-0 „ 1929.

Table VI shows that, roughly speaking, the Jewish birth-rate decreases from East to West; it declines with the disappearance of the old Jewish culture and tradition. Czechoslovakia supplies a striking example: in 1929, the birth-rate of the progressive, educated Jews of Moravia was only 8-0, but of the pious, old-fashioned Jews of Carpatho-Eussia

33-1 per thousand. The low level of the Jewish birth-rate in Central and Western Europe, and its relatively high level in Eastern Europe, the Near East, and with the East European immigrants in the United States is at present the outstanding feature of Jewish vital statistics. But even in Eastern Europe the Jewish birth-rate has dropped considerably since the beginning of the century; and as the decline continues, it seems likely that the difference between Central and Eastern Europe will disappear.